

MFU condemns Harridial dismissal

by Thom Buck

The McGill Faculty Union (MFU) has condemned the administration's handling of the case of Bill Harridial, a library assistant fired February 7.

In a resolution passed last Thursday, the executive of the MFU which bargains for about 50 McGill teaching staff—said Harridial "was unjustly denied elementary rights due to every employee."

Harridial, fired for alleged "failure to satisfy job requirements" during his probationary period, was denied the right to formal appeal by Vice-Principal (Academic) Eigil Pedersen on the grounds that employees still on probation do not have the right to follow the established grievance

procedure. Libraries director Richard Farley heard Harridial's case on an "informal" basis, and upheld the decision to fire him.

"Even non-academic personnel on probationary appointments have the right to receive a statement of reasonable grounds of dissatisfaction if the employer wishes to terminate employment, as well as the right to proper procedures to appeal arbitrary or unjust decisions," says the MFU statement. "Probation is a trial period, but the trial must be based on open, clear, and fair standards."

MFU president Immanuel Wallerstein, a sociology professor, said most of the cases contested by the MFU involve teaching staff who are still on probation—normally a three-year period. He said they

have the right to hear charges against them and to appeal, and "We think this should apply equally to all others."

Harridial will be speaking about his case this Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Union, at a meeting sponsored by the Workers' Support Committee.



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3 CENTS

Students test public's blood pressure

by Bonnie Price

Thirty-five McGill sociology students got out of the classroom and into the shopping centre in a project that may show that most Montrealers suffering from high blood pressure are not receiving adequate medical treatment.

For three weeks some students of Sociology 225b stationed themselves in shopping centres around the city, measuring over 3,000 shoppers for a "hypertension project."

"The main object of the project," said Leon Wahler, one of the students, "was to find people with high blood pressure and to make sure they seek treatment for it." He said that the project was for "helping people" and not primarily a sociological study.

In addition to taking blood pressure, the students tried to determine if there is a correlation between blood pressure and social position by asking the people's occupation, level of education, marital status, sex, age, and place of residence.

The results of these questions will be tabulated by a computer during the summer.

Intern Martin Shapiro, the

project originator and coordinator, said he anticipated the project would show the inadequacy of the present health care system in dealing with the problem of hypertension. "We anticipate that the hypertension project will demonstrate that non-professionals can be trained to perform simple but important diagnostic procedures, thereby making the screening of large sectors of the community a viable possibility," Shapiro said.

Some of the students said that they devoted up to 50 hours to the project. The testing was done during the shopping hours, six days a week, between January 31 and March 2.

The students said they tried to educate those tested on the symptoms of high blood pressure and the seriousness of untreated hypertension.

Wahler said that people frequently commented, "I just don't have time to see a doctor."

Another student, Ian Smith, said that the need for a drug information program became apparent when people were questioned about their medical care. Doctors, he said, often prescribe expensive drugs by their well-advertised brand name when the same drug is available under its generic name for a fraction of the brand name cost.

Smith said that the students were enthusiastically received in the shopping centres.

According to Smith, shoppers often waited in line for as long as an hour to get their blood pressure checked.

He recalled only one unpleasant incident when a psychiatrist accosted the students, accusing them of "provoking needless anxieties." Smith disagreed with the psychiatrist — "Shouldn't people be made aware of their health?"

A third student who participated in the study, John Bleho, said that one of the most interesting observations the students made was that in each quarter of the city, French-speaking Montrealers were more eager than English-speaking, to have their blood pressure taken.

Bleho said that in Place Bonaventure, for example, 90 per

cent of those who asked to be tested were French.

The students said that the most frequently asked question by the public was about low blood pressure. Smith said that they informed those concerned that a serious case of low blood pressure was relatively rare.

Professor Joseph Lella, who teaches Sociology 225b, has offered to evaluate the hypertension project for up to two-thirds of the course for those who participated. He said he would like to see more of this kind of practical work that reaches outside the university environment.

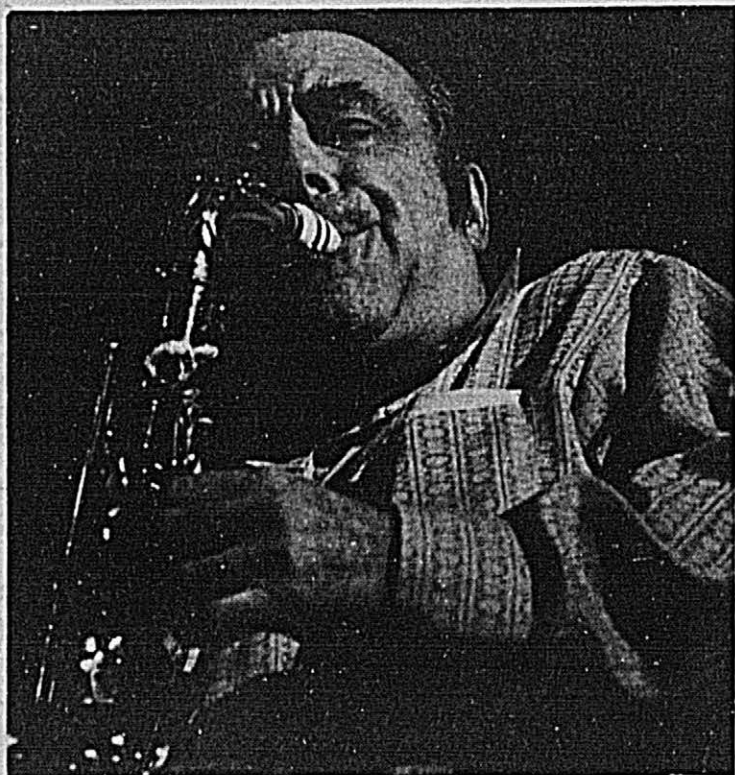
Federated appeal needs volunteers

Finding enough volunteers to ring 868,000 doorbells in Montreal and its suburbs is a great challenge, but we must succeed," said Jean Beliveau recently as he began his job as chairman of the residential canvass for the 1974 Federated Appeal campaign.

"The Red Cross is only one of more than a hundred community services that depend upon the money raised by Federated Appeal.

"This may be a different year for many people. If we are to continue to provide services to the elderly, to youth, to the handicapped and many others in the face of rising costs — and still be able to respond to some of the new demands being made upon us — we must raise more money by reaching people who did not give last year. To do this we need more volunteer canvassers."

Anyone willing to canvass ten households in their neighborhood is asked to call Federated Appeal at 288-1261. Their name will then be given to one of the organizers in their area.



Daily photo by Mark Sandiford
Union building manager Frank Costi taming the saxophone at last Friday's jazz concert.

TAs at U of T to receive \$180,000 in vacation pay

While University of Toronto teaching assistants [TAs] receive about two-thirds the salary of McGill TAs, they benefit from such measures as tuition waivers and job descriptions. The Toronto TAs have just won another bonus — back vacation pay. Both the Toronto and McGill TA Associations should be fully certified by the end of this school year.

by Dick Brown of the Varsity

The Graduate Assistants' Association (GAA) has won back vacation pay for about 2,000 TAs going back to the 1971-72 academic year.

The vacation pay victory, which Simcoe Hall opposed but lost before the provincial ministry of labour, will cost U of T about \$180,000 and mean anywhere from \$30 to \$150 for individual TAs.

The GAA is winding up its recruiting drive on the main campus this week, and GAA president Michael O'Keefe said the GAA hopes to apply for certification of the main campus TAs next week.

The GAA has already applied for certification of 49 TAs at Victoria University.

O'Keefe said the back vacation pay is to be paid in the last

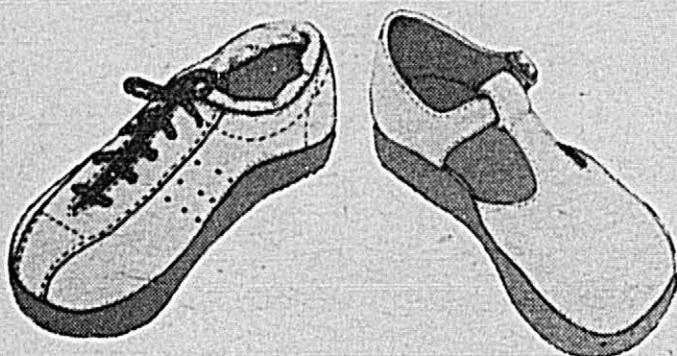
paycheque of the academic year for TAs currently employed at U of T.

TAs who were employed during the 1971-72 and 1972-73 academic years will have to apply for their back pay—the university is not handing it out, O'Keefe said, urging TAs and former TAs to be in touch with the GAA if they have any questions.

O'Keefe said a TA with an average income of \$1,000 per year would get about \$30 in back vacation pay per year, although he said it is not quite that simple. TAs with three years on the job could get \$150, he said.

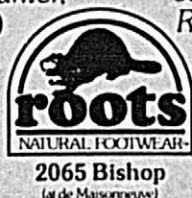
continued on page 3

City feet need Roots.



Sport Root. Light Brown. Black. In suede: Blue. Hunter. Sahara. \$33.00

Tee-Root. Wine. New Earth. White. In suede: Hunter or Rust. \$32.50



McGILL BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION ELECTIONS

Elections for President, Vice-President and 4 Executive Members from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. WEDNESDAY. Polls will be in the Leacock, Stewart Biology and McIntyre Medical Buildings.

Voting is a right.
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Blood Plasma donors are required on a regular and continuing basis. Generous stipend. For information please call 937-9354. 2-4 p.m.

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People are immediately needed for:

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These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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Ethiopia — needed immediately! Someone to teach me AMHARIC, will pay. Phone Judy Hazlett at 271-4661 days and 937-0165 after 6 p.m. (Please keep trying to reach me.) Or write 1650 Lincoln #1706, Montreal.

American to work in Plattsburg N.Y. on Saturday only. Needed 2 nurses, 1 receptionist, 2 men for stretcher, 1 girl for recovery room, 1 girl on autoclave. Transportation included. 849-8013 ask for Mr. Larivée.

MISCELLANEOUS

Panel on "Advertising: Pornography or Panacea" with 2 ad agency execs., 1 governmental official, 1 marketing prof. and Marianne Lafon (English Communications). In Arts 255, Wednesday, March 13 at 1:00 p.m.

STREAKING — Strip one, strip all. Streak one; streak all. Be at school on Tuesday March 19 for North America's largest streak. More details in future classifieds.

Guitar lessons. Professional guitarist with recording studio experience seeks pupils. I have been in bands with musicians from the Wackers, April Wine and the Bells. Call Andy, at 748-6053, after six, please.

Feel like beating your head against a wall? We have a nice one. But maybe you'd just prefer to talk. 4th floor, Union Building #409. Interaction McGill 392-8981.

ENTERTAINMENT

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MFS continues its phenomenal Silent Series with "MOTHER" at 7:30, Wed., Union Ballroom, P.S. (If you liked the side show last time wait until you see this week's.) Cheapo 50 cents.

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PROGRAMME presents

the Theatre Lab production of

Troilus and Cressida

by
Shakespeare

Moyse Hall, Arts Building
March 13-16 at 8:00 p.m. & March 16 at 2:00 p.m.

Tickets: \$1.50 on Weds., Thurs. and Matinée; \$2.50 Fri. & Sat. nights.

Union Box Office or at the Door.
[392-8926]

Debating Union



McGill Debating Union

announces

Meeting
to elect a

President

for the

1974-75 academic year. Everyone should attend to get an overview for next year.

Wednesday, 13 March 7:00 p.m. Debating Union office

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LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



Salsberg on Jewish secularism

Russian Jews face assimilation

by Arnold Bennett

J. B. Salsberg is an old Canadian Jewish radical, a promoter of the Yiddish language, a "historical materialist," and a former Communist member of the Ontario legislature — and he voices concern about Soviet Jews.

"The Jewish situation in the Soviet Union is critical," Salsberg said in a speech at McGill Tuesday. "But those who say that Jews in the Soviet Union are faced with physical extermination don't know what they're talking about."

"But Jews there are faced with forced assimilation and the negation of their existence as a people," Salsberg added. "Our pressures must be to change Soviet government policy not just to let Jews out, although it is an inalienable right for people to be able to leave a country, but also to allow Jews the democratic right to form associations and promote their social and cultural activities without outside interference, within the framework of the Soviet system."

Salsberg stressed that "this demand is separate from whatever opinion one may have about the social system of the Soviet Union."

According to Salsberg, "the tragedy of the Soviet Union is the absence of democracy and that the interpretation of what Marx and Lenin said is in the hands of the people who have the power to

enforce their interpretation."

When asked by a member of the audience if he thought Soviet leaders had "deviated" from Marxism, he said, "Those who hold the power are never deviators."

Salsberg described his conversation with Mikhail Suslov, whom he described as "the most gentlemanly, open, and willing to explain, of those in the Kremlin," after Krushchev's revelations in 1956 of the crimes that had taken place under Stalin.

"I asked him, 'Where were you and Krushchev when this was happening?' and he said 'There were times,' (and he was secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) 'when I didn't know if I'd be around the next day. So how can you talk about deviation?'"

"As for the deportation of the Crimean Tatars, Suslov said, 'I found out about it the next morning in Pravda, in a statement signed by Stalin. I assure you it was never before the Central Committee.'"

Most of Salsberg's talk, however, dealt with his concept of Jewish secularism. He called for a united front of Jewish secularists, cutting across the lines of partisanship, to help the "thousands of educated secular Jews who cannot in conscience go to synagogue but who want to provide a mode of Jewish life that

can be passed on."

He said Jewish secularism had received its big impetus from the birth and evolution of a Jewish working class in Eastern Europe in the last century, with the establishment of Yiddish-language secular schools, theatres, newspapers, and unions.

Jewish secularists, coming to North America as immigrants, formed similar institutions here and brought with them "ideas of social justice."

"And thus we got Jewish socialists, anarchists, communists. Union locals in the garment industry had thousands of Jewish members," he said.

The middle decades of the 20th century saw a transformation in American Jewish life as a Jewish middle class emerged, he said. "Unions lost their influence because Jewish garment workers didn't want their children to follow the same type of life."

"But while we no longer have predominantly Jewish unions, we have Jewish radicals," Salsberg said.

"It's no accident that Jews play such a big role in the Canadian left. We may not have the garment workers any more, but there are thousands of Jewish teachers, and there are 1,000 Jewish cab drivers in Montreal alone. There are thousands of Jewish salary and wage earners, who mingle with other wage earners."

TAs win extra money...

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The university has agreed to pay two per cent of the TAs gross pay for the first 12 months of work—summer holidays do not count if the TA was not employed—and four per cent for the remaining months of work, O'Keefe said.

In addition, with the change in provincial law, any TA employed after January 1 gets four per cent automatically for any work after the first of the year, O'Keefe said.

In other GAA activity, the certification application for the Vic TAs will result in an early pre-hearing vote, either the first or second week of March, O'Keefe said.

For certification to be official, the Vic TAs would have to vote 50 per cent plus one for the GAA to represent them as a bargaining agent.

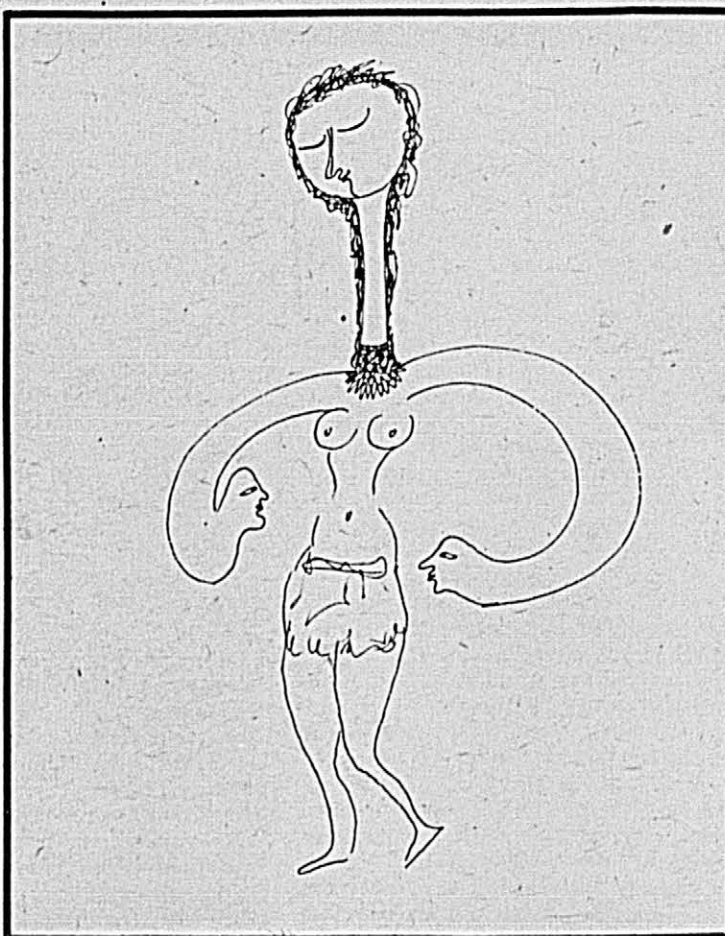
In September, the GAA went to the employment standards branch of the labour ministry to claim the back pay for TAs.

The university administration opposed this move, but in November the ministry ruled U of T's TAs in fact were entitled to back vacation pay.

However, that ruling said the TAs were already getting paid holidays during Christmas break and reading week and U of T did not need to shell out.

The GAA appealed the no-payment section of the ruling in December, providing documentation that TAs were actually working during the two alleged holidays correcting papers and punching time clocks in various departments.

Simcoe Hall capitulated and the GAA recently learned back vacation pay would be forthcoming to those who applied for it.





Daily photo by Jean-Michel

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA

Troilus and Cressida is from the outset a modern play, a sneering political pamphlet. Troy was Spain, the Greeks were the English. The war went on for a long time after the defeat of the Invincible Armada, and the end was not in sight. The Greeks are down-to-earth, heavy and brutal. They know that the war is being fought over a cuckold and a hussy, and they do not have to make themselves believe that they die for the sake of loyalty and honour. They are part of another, a new world. They are tradesmen. They know how to count. To

them the war really makes no sense. The Trojans insist on their ridiculous absolutes and a medieval code of combat. They are anachronistic. But from this it does not follow that they do not know how to defend themselves; or that they must surrender. The war is pointless, but a pointless war, too, has to be won. This is a proof of Shakespeare's realism. Ulysses is a realist, a practical man, a rationalist. He even knows mathematics. In his great speech he refers to Euclid's axiom: 'That's done; — as near as the extremest ends of parallels.' (I, 3) Ulysses the rationalist is also an ideologist, who constructs a system to suit

his practice. He invokes the entire medieval cosmogony and theology. He speaks about the hierarchic principle which rules the universe; the sun and the planets, the stars and the earth. This heavenly hierarchy is paralleled on earth by a hierarchy of class and rank. Hierarchy is a law of nature; its violation is equal to the victory of force over law, anarchy over order. Not only feudal mystics try to find a purpose for this war, fought over a cuckold and a tart. Rationalists also defend the war. Here lies the bitter wisdom and the deep irony of *Troilus and Cressida*.

Hector has been idealized into a knight of

the medieval crusades. Having noticed that Achilles' 'arms are out of use', he gives up the duel. Achilles has no such feudal scruples. He avails himself of the moment when Hector has laid aside his sword and taken off his helmet, and murders him, helped by his Myrmidons. Troy shall fall, as Hector has fallen. She is anachronistic with her illusions about honour and loyalty, in the new Renaissance world where power and money win. Hector is killed by the stupid, base and cowardly Achilles. No one and nothing can save the sense of this war.

Jan Kott

Shakespeare: Our Contemporary

The cast ...metamorphosis from class to ensemble

by Don Woticky

English-379D aims to turn 25 bright-eyed students, many with no theatrical experience, into a tight ensemble group to put on a play. It is not a routine course.

The class members range from a 35-year-old ex-high school teacher to a 20-year-old who can't help stuttering — except when he's on stage. Many students are in education. A few are in film. Some plan to do graduate work in English. Several want to go into law later. There is even a notable political figure in the class — an ASUS vice-president. But all the students have one thing in common — a love for theatre.

The course is funded by the English department and given by Mike Bristol, a professor, who taught theatre and directed in Illinois in the 1960's. For the course, one must work on whatever aspect of the performance she or he is particularly interested in: from acting to making costumes to setting up props. The students must also take a co-requisite course, given by Don Bouchard, that supplies a literary and historical background to the play.

During the first two months, the class got to know each other and chose a play, *Troilus and Cressida*. The next two months were spent casting, becoming familiar with the text, and setting goals for the performance. Rehearsals, day in and day out, took up the last two months. After six months work, the play will run for four days only.

It is not often that one has the chance to take part in a play and receive university credits for it. Although it takes five times as many hours as most courses, it's worth every minute of the time spent in this genuine learning experience.

The class learned how to put on a play — from directing to backstage work; from standing up acting to sitting back, waiting hour upon hour, during rehearsals; from squabbling over green and blue costumes to deciding who's going to get the female lead.

Troilus and Cressida was chosen by the class for several reasons including its excellence, controversiality, and relative unknownness. It is not an oft-performed play and that makes it challenging — the class has few previous productions to use as a guide; and at the same time, little to be compared to.

It is an ideal play for a group trying to achieve ensemble-type theatre. No character is dominant. Quite the contrary. There are over a dozen characters, each as well-defined and crucial to the plot as the other.

A violent play, *Troilus and Cressida*, has been made more so in this performance. It is sexual, bawdy, emotional, and fast-paced. At times, it's intellectual. The play is so cynical it could be called unpleasant, but unpleasant in an irresistible way.

What the play is not, is a lukewarm affirmation of life. There is no happy ending. It is not warm, nor gentle; but scalding and brutal.

Troilus and Cressida is undoubtedly Shakespearean, with more disturbing insight and dark humour than most of his plays, if not all, could muster. The production will be anything but boring, and that will be a change for McGill.

No, English 379D is not a routine course. And any interested person has just four days to find out why, from March 13-16. But beware: It is going to be a production as never before seen midst "the quiet and still air of delightful studies."



...artistic and political struggles

by Philip Vitone

One plus one... one plus one equals... one plus one. Struggle on two fronts: the artistic and the political. Borrow a language or two: Shakespeare and Brecht, adding them together. Bristol: C'mon down to the front, let's get this thing together.

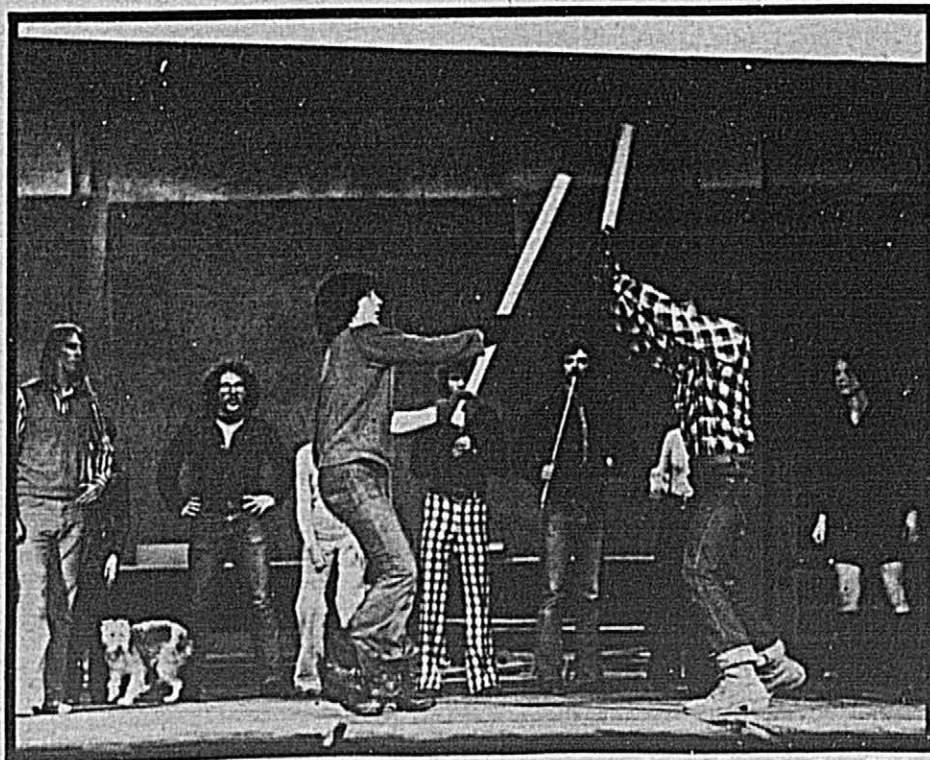
It's been five months and it's been three weeks as five months: rehearsals moving towards an end. Twenty-six people going towards teaching, directing, more school, somewhere. Taking time out and putting in... one plus one plus one plus... equals one. There's a main switch we all gotta pull. Rehearsals are long, slow. Lines forgot: embarrassment, it's alright. Pulling through. Somebody picks it up. Move on. Wish you were watching while standing on stage. It's alright — watch each other.

Started back when there was a class in a round room...surrounded...watching only from your inside and not knowing what to expect. Didn't know how close it would be when you stood in front of 25 different faces, when the mask you wore was all you had and it was too transparent. Didn't know it would happen like this: through exercises, skits, research, Don Bouchard's Renaissance background, Mike's advising — it starts to fit into one and you walk into that class and watching someone is watching yourself...watching someone is watching us all. There is only one week left.

One plus one equals two... After Christmas, you have a name and you pick up another. You have one space and you move into another...exciting...laugh at the carry-overs between each. Developing a role, the possibilities of soul-space...Complications...can't leave all your luggage in one place or separate it properly: too heavy: can't do it can't do it — Hold it, easy... Someone's honest vague look says "check out my hardware and you know you gotta go on... solve it later... later."

What makes the whole thing go on... one plus one equals zero... starting point... 26 interests, 26 movements that begin on one stage. Not vague and separate directions aimed at one man — but 26 bodies searching for a clear image. It doesn't end there... the right image for an exchange with the audience... Brecht's hand holding out the man's words: focal point: median: zero: stage: filling it up with synthetic energy. Back stage is unseen and that's a loss... iceberg shit. No word is final, ideas are free, possibilities numerous... starting — point zero and we can all add... work, then is like Bouchard says "work in process".

Four days of performance is an end — an end I've never seen. But with a week left to rehearsals, there's more than just that. These anxious faces are — now — full: tense, over-worked, laughing, tired. What's left to see is.



Daily photo by Jean-Michel



U.S. stranglehold may turn

by Edward Liu
[Second of three articles]

Recently, the Muslim rebellion in the Philippine South has been the focus of interest in the North American press.

Three weeks ago, Jolo Island in the Sulu Archipelago was the scene of intense fighting between Marcos' troops and the Muslim revolutionary forces.

The ferocity of this confrontation left the town of Jolo, the capital of the Sulu Archipelago and the spiritual centre for many Filipino Muslims, 90 per cent in ruins. More than 200 civilians were slaughtered and 35,000 refugees were shaken up and uprooted.

On the surface, it all looks like a fratricidal war fought on fanatically religious grounds between Filipino Christians and Muslims. In fact, the roots are economic backed by heavy American influence.

The arms and ammunitions used by government military forces are supplied by Washington D.C. These range from F-86 sabrejets, helicopters, C-123 transport planes, patrol boats, personnel carriers to hand rifles like armalites.

Moreover, there has been the deployment in the last year of about 40 American "Green Berets" in the area of Muslim insurgency ostensibly to do "civic action"

work.

Also, a permanent group of high-level U.S. military advisers called the JUSMAG plays a major role in Marcos' army. Guerrilla sources claim that at least 25 American military personnel and advisors have been killed since 1969 while accompanying government soldiers in field operations.

American corporate imperialism

The traditional land of the Muslim minorities in the Southern Philippines encompasses virgin areas which have been subject to ruthless economic penetration including the intrusion of some American multinational corporations in the last decade. Americans presently hold fruit and rubber plantations and are expanding into oil explorations in the Sulu seas around Jolo Island.

In fact, some observers have attributed the haste with which Marcos has escalated his counter-Muslim insurgency efforts in the Sulu archipelago to pressures from the oil interests. Unless the area is pacified, oil drillers cannot go on full scale.

Prior to martial law, nationalist sentiments in the Filipino Congress were adamant against foreign control of the country's oil industries.

After declaring martial law and dissolving Congress, Marcos granted \$63 million worth of exploration contracts mainly to foreigners.

Americans are said to now control 67 per cent of the oil industry's sales.

The American stakes in the Philippines go beyond oil, fruits, and rubber. On the surface, Yankee influence pervades every sphere of Filipino life from economics to culture.

The Americanization of Manila

Take Manila. In the most colourful sections where the tourists go, the Americans find it just like home, if not better. Where an A & W Root beer outlet stands, across from it, you find the Hilton Hotel... and not too far away, even a brothel unabashedly named "The Ugly American."

The movie offerings are the latest from the U.S. and Europe. The westernized urban Filipino is, of course, conditioned to like blondes and Caucasian features. Foreign cosmetics command a high price for the elite Filipinos who try to emulate the "beauty" and figure of Raquel Welch.

In cold figures, American investments in the country are estimated at from \$1 to \$3 billion. This is either the largest or second largest amount of U.S. investments in Southeast Asia. Americans own approximately one third of all total equity capital of the 900 largest corporations in the country.

Deplete the resources

Filipino nationalists say that American investments deplete the country's resources and capital.

During the period of 1956-1965, a government report noted that 108 large U.S. corporations remitted more than \$380 million in profits back to the United States. This is six times the amount of total new investments for the same period.

The trend immediately preceding martial law was worse. Alfio Locsin, business editor of the Manila Times reported that in 1969 "some \$7.08 were remitted for every \$1.00 that was brought into the country." This was a 7 to 1 exploitation ratio.

To compound matters, foreign investors also tend to raise their capital from Filipino savings and credit institutions. They thus compete with Filipino businessmen for the scarce credit resources of the country.

Ford denounced

A few years ago, for instance, the Ford Motor Company subsidiary was denounced on the floor of the Filipino Congress for its borrowing practices.

A Filipino congressman revealed that in 1967 Ford registered only 100,000 pesos as paid-up capital. Subsequently, it reportedly borrowed 30 to 40 million pesos from a local syndicate of commercial banks.

While Ford's hourly labour cost in the U.S. has reached nearly \$7.50 in 1971, the average hourly rate for skilled labour in the Philippines is under \$0.30.

Granting that Ford pays 10 per cent more for its workers compared to other companies in the country, it evidently gets a bigger rate of profit on the basis of lower labour costs alone than its operations in the western hemisphere.

The \$1.14 minimum wage a day in the country provides cheap labour for American investors.

Oil cartel has control

The biggest American multinational companies control the petroleum industries. All companies marketing petroleum products in the Philippines are local subsidiaries of the American multinational oil cartel. In a country that imports 90 per cent of its fuel and energy needs, the "oil cartel" has a tremendous hold on Filipino economic life.

Before martial law, Senator Jose Diokno, a man now incarcerated by Marcos, was a vocal critic of the cartel, criticizing it for price gouging. The cartel's monopoly market means that Filipinos have to buy crude oil at inflated prices instead of benefiting from the cheaper prices offered by the "independents" on the world market. It is significant to note that after martial law, one of Marcos' first acts was to approve the price hikes requested by the oil firms.

The president of Mobil Oil Philippines said "Something drastic had to be done. If martial law will instill some discipline and solve the law and order problems, the temporary loss of freedom of speech is not important."

With martial law, big business is enjoying a boom. Marcos has even tried to create an atmosphere favourable to foreign investors by cleaning the streets of peddlers and beggars.

Immediately after the coup, the Ameri-

The Nixon Administration's Fiscal

Military Aid:	\$19,269,000	in countr
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	3,000,000	excess d
	631,000	acquisiti
	\$29,900,000	military
		military
		(vs. \$18,
Economic Aid:	\$39,633,000	"Food fo
	28,716,000	AID (de
	1,617,000	Peace C
	265,000	Internat
	\$70,231,000	(vs. \$77,
		TOTAL
		*(Aid fo
		Sources:
		For FY
		For FY



Philippines into another Vietnam

can Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines wired Marcos a telegram that wished him "every success in your endeavours to restore peace and order, business confidence, economic confidence and co-operation in achieving these objectives. We are communicating these feelings to our associates and affiliates in the United States."

For the Filipino underground, the implications of this wire are astoundingly clear.

Neo-colonial relationship

Neo-colonialism" is the term they use to describe the one-sided relationship between the U.S. and the Philippines.

During the nearly 50 years of American rule ownership of land in the Philippines was concentrated into the hands of a few to provide for a few more efficient production of cash crops intended primarily for the United States. Since then the sugar industry, for instance, has been tied with an "umbilical cord" to the American market.

The Philippines export raw materials and in turn import finished products. This fits the classic definition of a colony.

Many American historians tend to view the American colonial period in the Philippines (1899-1946) as one of "soft-style" or "benevolent" colonialism. In truth, the experience was less than ennobling.

Bloodiest chapter in history

Filipino historians call the pacification of the Philippine islands by the Americans from 1899 to 1906 one of the bloodiest chapters in Filipino history.

The U.S. sent more than 126,000 troops, spent \$600 million, and inflicted somewhere over 600,000 casualties. The atrocities of the Philippine war are still remembered. One massacre was the Battle of Bud Dajo,

in which American troops wiped out an entire village of more than 100 Muslims, including mothers and children.

Even Mark Twain, the American folk author, was repulsed by American slaughter in the islands. In his diary for March 12, 1906, he recorded his outrage against another Muslim massacre in Jolo island — the same one that Marcos ordered pacified three weeks ago!

It was the American military experience in the Philippines at the turn of the century that saw methods of counterinsurgency, such as the "strategic hamlets," first being practiced. Sixty years later, these were again applied in Vietnam.

Strategically, two of the five American military bases in the country have played major roles as staging areas for the American effort in Indo China.

Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Naval Base are two of the largest U.S. military installations in the world. The two bases combined have 19,000 American servicemen. They also employ some 49,000 Filipinos excluding prostitutes and pimps.

Subic Naval Base is the home port of the U.S. 7th fleet in Asia and is considered as "tremendously important" by Pentagon planners. At the height of the Indo China war, American B-52's were flying directly back from North Vietnam to Clark after unloading their bombs. The technicians there did a substantial part of the mechanical work for the air war in Indo China.

Degradation of women

Aside from infringing on the national sovereignty of the Filipino people, the presence of the military bases has caused incalculable social diseases. The most important of these is the dehumanization of Filipino women, many of whom have become victims of white slavery.

It is a common joke for Filipinos to pun that "wherever American bases are, there are plenty of 'Reds'—Red-Light districts that is.

The appointment of William H. Sullivan as U.S. ambassador to the country last year is a sign that Washington's posture towards the Philippines is crystalizing.

Sullivan is a Southeast Asia counterinsurgency expert who has served extensively in Indo China. He played a key role in the planning of American bombing in Vietnam. At one time, he was ambassador to Laos.

American military aid to the Philippines has inched upward since martial law. For fiscal year 1974, the Nixon administration has requested \$29,900,000 in military aid to the Philippines from U.S. Congress. In addition, \$70,231,000 in economic aid is also being planned.

In the area of paramilitary activities, there has been an intensification of American efforts. Since 1970, there have been 12 "civic action" programmes and 13 "professional development" programmes administered by the notorious U.S. Special Forces, the "Green Berets."

The "civic action" teams, consisting of Americans in uniform, are mainly assigned to critical areas in the countryside where the insurgents are most active. Their spokesman, Major J. Brunner, calls the programmes a "Prophylaxis against warfare." To the Filipino underground, it looks more like a prelude to fighting.

The "Professional Development" programmes, on the other hand, train the Marcos' Armed Forces in the use of M16 rifles, signals, logistics, etc.

Repeat of Vietnam

The pattern is a repeat of the early period of U.S. involvement in Indo China under the Kennedy administration.

Since Marcos came to power, virtually the entire police force has been retrained and reorganized under U.S. police expertise and funding. The American Agency for International Development is the "brains" behind this.

According to Gabriel Kolko, historian from York University, "No instrument of repression in all of Asia was ever so completely Americanized."

Marcos "stars"

Brig. Gen. Fidel Ramos, the head of the Philippine Constabulary, the country's national police, is a West Point graduate and a Fort Bragg-trained parachutist.

Marcos' executive secretary, Alejandro Melchor, is an Annapolis Naval Academy graduate. He can hardly speak Filipino and communicates mainly in English.

Juan Ponce Enrile, the defence secretary, is a Harvard Law School graduate. He was also the corporate lawyer of the Dole Fruit Company, which is now expanding its agri-business into the Philippine South.

Gerardo Sicat, Marcos' economic czar, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. His plans for economic development are heavily weighted in favour of big business.

With such people running the Marcos government, it is no wonder that U.S. business in the Philippines is prospering and expanding.

In the meantime, the majority of the Filipino people, living in dirt-poor subsistence, are beginning to seethe with a growing consciousness.

Will the Philippines be another Vietnam? Thursday:

The opposition in the Philippines

Edward Liu is a Filipino, who came to North America in 1970. He is personally acquainted with members of the underground movement in his home country.

Request for Aid to the Philippines, Fiscal Year 1974

any military grant assistance total request of \$21 M). defence articles (at one third on cost). credit sales. education and training (100,000 in 1972)*

er Peace." development assistance). Corps National Narcotics Control (100,000 in 1972)*

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID: \$100,131,000 (FY 1973 was set at FY 1972 level)

1974, Senate Foreign Relations Committee 1972, Congressional Record — Senate (3/22/73).

The play...

...an exchange of human flesh



by Mike Bristol

The economy of *Troilus and Cressida* — although not expressed in money or in goods, is clearly a trading economy. Helen is exchanged for many men lost in battle, Cressida for Antenor, and so on. It is clear from the beginning of the play that the medium of exchange, the currency, is human flesh.

Troilus, the "romantic lead" in the play, represents the consumer — his responses are all carefully orchestrated fantasies of sexual delight built up out of the stock phrases of conventional love poetry, the advertising slogans of eroticism. "I tell thee I am mad."

*In Cressida's love; though
answerest she is fair,
Pour's in the open ulcer of my
heart*

*Her eyes, her hair, her cheek,
her gait, her voices...*

Troilus is the anticipation and the model of the perfect consumer, the man whose desires to buy and possess do not have to be molded or directed. He is without self-irony. He believes in the product. Therefore, he is a mark, and we do not have to wonder what his fate will be.

The job of selling Cressida to him, is simply to hold out the threat that the product desired may be available — to raise the price. So Cressida, who is the product as well as the seller of the product, understands that her role is to tarry, for "you men will never tarry." If the transaction is to be made in human flesh then Troilus must be made to "stand to the proof." By holding off she can raise the price, that is, she can make Troilus pay her in more flesh.

Obviously, they both have something to lose and this is expressed in their fear of sexual failure — "this is the monstrosity in love lady, — that the will is infinite and the execution confined. The desire is boundless and the act a slave to limit." Troilus, like everyone else, can only get it up so many times — his sexual funds are limited. So, even though he is a "good" consumer he is bound to

be betrayed, because you have to keep on buying.

The only safe situation is the pimp's. Pandarus takes no risks; he only acts as a broker in someone else's undertakings. "Ah traders and bawds how earnestly are you set a work and how ill required." He makes his living picking up the erotic small change in the big transactions — Paris and Helen, Troilus and Cressida.

The flesh market comes in two forms — it's a whorehouse, it is also a war. Specifically it is a war between the new and the old, between a traditional culture and the new, more efficient system that will take its place. Troy is the village, a society based on kinship, on family, on a festive and erotic dispensation. And Troy is moribund. By setting up Helen as a supreme value, by offering to die in her defence, the Trojans have given up the coherence of their own society.

Against the corrupted and already defeated Trojans are set the Greeks. The new politics are the politics of military hierarchy, and of brute force. Trojans and Greeks debate endlessly about the cause and meaning of the battle, but of course the ultimate clarification in any debate comes at the muzzle of a gun.

When Achilles' Myrmidons slaughter Hector, the debate is settled. After all the talk, all the fantasizing — the poetry of Troilus, the anger of Thersites, the toughness and self-possession of Cressida, this play leaves us in, the quality of the body doesn't matter. Conflict is settled and transactions carried out only in terms of the quantity of flesh "you men will never tarry", "the monstrosity of love." And the commodity is perishable — the play bequeathes us disease. In the economy of the flesh, failure is betrayal or death, but success is syphilis.

Mike Bristol is an English professor and director of *Troilus and Cressida*.



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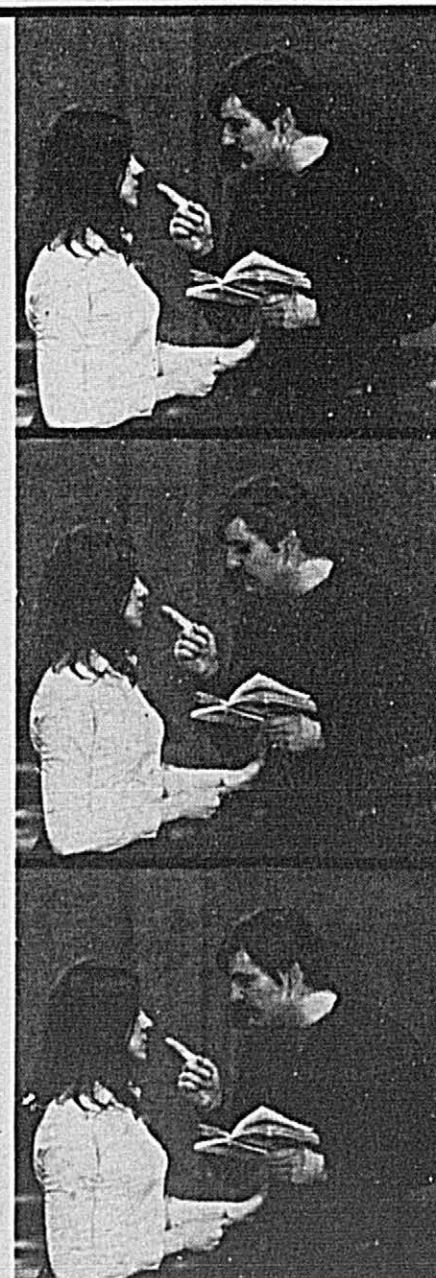
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SHAKESPEARE IN A CHANGING WORLD



Graphic by Beverly Goldfarb

THEN AND NOW

by Beverly Goldfarb

The changing world is neither Shakespeare's nor our own, yet it is both Shakespeare's and our own. His world and ours share one important characteristic, and therefore, plays of Shakespeare's time continue to be relevant. The characteristic is change, its necessity and inevitability.

Shakespeare's plays should not be abstractly labelled universal and applicable at all times. But they should not be written off as out of date and relegated to the past. Although Shakespeare wrote of issues of his own time, there is an interrelation between his time and our own.

Shakespeare wrote of the inhumanity and corruption of a feudal society, and the necessity and ability to change it. As well, he portrayed the introduction of capitalist tendencies, such as: competition, greed, and the decaying Danish feudal society. In *Hamlet*, one king murders another ruthlessly; the Queen's remarriage to the murderer of her ex-husband is readily accepted; the double standard for men and women is upheld: it is acceptable for Laertes to go gallivanting off in another country to do to women what his sister Ophelia would not let happen to her; Ophelia must remain innocent and pure.

Shakespeare lived and wrote during the period before the capitalist revolution, and his works speak of the changes to come and the corruption to be ended. Although capitalism was not yet on the scene, the

changes that preceded it were not all good. Shakespeare opposed those—the horrors of competition and greed.

Shakespeare is considered important because he chose not to be an escapist and ignore the ugliness of his still mediaeval society, but to face the ugliness and confront it with his plays.

Shakespeare's plays are more profound than their superficial plots would have us believe; (this is compounded by scholars who insist on misinterpreting his plays according to Freudian analysis, etc.) Hence Shakespeare's works are often reduced to love stories (in the case of *Romeo and Juliet*) rather than to a story of two feuding old-line noble families; *Hamlet* is reduced to the story of a weak, vacillating prince upset by normal problems instead of to that of a sharp, Renaissance man wanting to correct social injustice.

Hamlet's hesitation to kill King Claudius is passed off with various misinterpretations. His hesitation did not stem from weakness, however, but from the knowledge that while Claudius was the source of *Hamlet's* personal ills as well of the ills in the court of Denmark, merely killing the king was inadequate. It would achieve nothing more than the minimal formality of revenge.

Personal revenge was not what *Hamlet* or Shakespeare was after. Shakespeare was opposed to the bloody rivalry of old-line, feudal-minded nobility. Social change and

not revenge was in order. Shakespeare felt it inconceivable for man to suffer conditions and remain impassive. He asked in *Hamlet*:

*"Whither 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them."*

Apathy and the refusal to take action is not unknown in our society.

Shakespeare hailed the rise of humanistic love between man and woman (as in *Romeo and Juliet*) and proclaimed its strength over the restrictions of any class or caste. Shakespeare came out against forced marriages. In *Henry VI*, he wrote:

*"For what is wedlock forced but a hell,
An age of discord and continual strife?"*

Shakespeare advocated the freedom of choice. Love, as all the forces behind his plays, is a social force.

The "private discontent" in *Hamlet* is not private, but social. The evil characters depicted, however, are not given the responsibility for the ills. The characters remain humans, corrupted by eternal forces. Although Polonius and Claudius possess natures governed by greed and self-interest, the driving forces are capitalism and alienation.

Shakespeare's plays were essentially optimistic and humanistic and refused to

succumb to despair. Shakespeare often did not know the answer to the questions he posed—and thus *Hamlet* could not resolve his problem—and the end result was tragic—(*Hamlet* dies; social injustice is not corrected). But even as *Hamlet* dies, he is thinking not of his own death, but of others, of what is to come, of having the truth be known:

*"O God, Horatio, what a wounded name,
Things standing thus unknown, shall
live behind me!"*

*If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy
breath in pain,*

To tell my story."

Shakespeare repeatedly assures us that change is needed and that it is possible. For change to come about, however, taking actions is necessary. *Hamlet's* "to be or not to be" soliloquy speaks not of the question of suicide but of this question of action.

Hamlet repeatedly finds that "the oppressor's wrong," that "the time is out of joint," that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark." *Hamlet's* hesitation to rely on personally-directed revenge makes clear that the solution does not lie within the code of the old society.

Look around and see the oppression here; see what's out of joint now; see what's rotten; and you will see that Shakespeare cannot be relegated to the past.

letters

Students' Society. It is true that certain gifts were made in the form of publicity by a corporation or two, but we were quite insistent that this advertising was for us, not them. We did no one any favours of any kind and if anyone wants to claim otherwise, be it Rupert Downing or Dave Billington, he can bloody well prove it.

As for the state of theatre at McGill I must agree with Downing's analysis. After thrashing madly at Players' Club executive and Red and White "elitism" he finally places the blame squarely where it belongs, on the Students' Society Executive, and I would extend this to the Students' Council as a whole.

Players' Club is constantly operating under the threat of being shut down if it fails to break even. Naturally this is an incentive to go for the money-makers rather than experimental theatre and to rent out the theatre when possible.

Such a state of affairs is detrimental to student theatre and to the intellectual and cultural life not only of McGill, but of Montreal in general. Needless to say these are not prime considerations of our student leaders.

But the blame also must be extended to the English Department which has co-existed in a state of cold war with the Players' Club for several years. Only this year has a detente begun to set in. "Playground" was the first time in my tenure here that the English Department has consented to allow all-student productions, and Sandwich Theatre is being used by Prof. Oxenford's directing class this term.

But all parties at McGill interested in drama should pool their resources and co-operate fully to insure the best in student theatre.

If university is an open forum of ideas, as some of our more pompous administrators like to say, they might deign to give some support to areas such as student drama. Needless to say, ideas are not prime considerations of our administrators.

As ever,
George Kopp

Biology elections rammed through

To the editor:

The McGill Biology Students' Union should have been allowed enough time for candidates to make their views known to the student body. Ramming through an election with less than one week's notice does not permit candidates to disseminate their views.

This is essential if students are to be able to make responsible decisions in casting their votes—voting not for a good sounding name, but for a platform instead. Such a short time for election publicity favours those already holding office at the University, and favours those whose financial resources are ensured.

Too many candidates materialize to run for a position, never having thought of the organization until election time. It is more likely that these students only seek a position of power to add to their list of accomplishments.

It is unlikely that they are

interested in the welfare of the organization concerned.

Students unaware or discouraged by some facet of an organization may not take the time to vote.

Opportunities for improvement are severely restricted.

In the case of the MBSU frequent meetings with open policy discussion would involve more students. This would not curtail existing programs but serve to make them more representative of the Biology students. Guest speaker programs and a program of distinguished films of biological interest could relate course material to new applications.

Events designed to attract faculty and students on mutual social grounds could be sought. Where students show interest, informal courses could be offered such as basic photographic techniques in biology. These could make use of student resources. Liaisons with biology student organizations at other universities could provide resources not available at McGill.

Field trips could expose students to industrial applications of course related material, while encouraging a more open and active student spirit. I do not criticize the MBSU as their accomplishments are very noteworthy. I feel however, that their activities could be expanded upon, better meeting student needs by increased interaction with the student body.

Richard Sussman U-2

Don't just stand there — do something

To the editor:

The most important statement that Rupert Downing made in his letter to the editor of March 11, was that theatre at a university in general and McGill in particular "must be a creative environment."

One of the significant facets of creativity, to my thinking, is experimentation. In any one year in theatre at McGill this experimentation should and does involve the combination of many groups with many varying aims. This is true of theatre in both the academic and extra-curricular forms.

It is absolutely necessary that a working consensus be reached before very much of a constructive nature can be achieved. As a person with very strong political ideas and idealism, Rupert Downing must know that this involves taking an active and concrete part in the organization and administration of any existing drama programme connected with the university.

If an executive is not made fully aware of the feelings and ideas of the members, upon what is it to base its programme? There are very few people to my knowledge involved with either the Red and White Revue or McGill Players' Club who are not asking, "How could it be better?"

It infuriates and disappoints me to find that Rupert Downing thinks that "to bury" the Red and White would be conducive to a creative environment.

If money plays too important a part in university drama, if what

we need is a socialist executive, if entertaining and original revues are arrogant and need more concern and relevance for the audience, if the need for experimental work and free theatre is important, then one must give the present authorities the support of one's experience, talent and ideas, and combine it with the experience that the existing structures have achieved this year through both success and failure.

Stop hiding behind the catchy phrase of "theatrical elitism" and produce some concrete evidence that it can be better.

Now, when the new executives and new programmes are being planned, is the time for constructive participation, not ivory tower criticism.

Diane Morrison

Money for blood is simply blood money

To the editor:

I am writing to express the deep concern of the Canadian Hemophilia Society over advertisements now appearing in the publications of Canadian Universities, paid for by commercial firms which offer to buy blood from students. These ads openly ask the students if they need extra money.

Our organization feels strongly that we should bring to the attention of students, through your university publication, the following facts.

The Canadian Hemophilia Society was instituted some 20 years ago, through the efforts of concerned parents of hemophilic children, because of the lack of proper treatment and knowledge at that time to control this bleeding defect by blood transfusions. The Canadian Red Cross Voluntary Blood Donor Services have supported our cause, and indeed are the lifeline of hemophiliacs.

It is through their efforts in the collection of blood from voluntary donors, and intensive research in this and other countries, that our boys and men are now able to have the best available treatment, and to enjoy their rightful place in society.

Canada has one of the highest records in the world as voluntary donors of blood, the products of which are used to treat all blood disorders, not just hemophilia. In fact, hemophiliacs use only one-fifth of a blood transfusion. Our Society takes the stand that the commercial sale of blood is repugnant, and we are certain that Canadians everywhere feel the same.

We are sure that Canadian students are for the most part sympathetic with the present day philosophy that some things simply do not have a monetary value.

Surely today's students would be shocked if an advertisement were to appear concerning the sale of an eye, cornea, kidney or heart. Is not blood an even more vital matter? Nowhere in Canada does a patient requiring blood transfusions have to pay, because our hospitals are supplied through the Canadian Red Cross Voluntary Blood Services.

We have been encouraged many times to note that blood donor clinics held at universities meet

with great success. We are, therefore, all the more apprehensive to think that our universities might become commercial blood depots, if such advertisements are carried in their publications.

It might be of interest to you to know that where commercial blood depots exist, the incidence of hepatitis and other diseases has proven to be very much higher in purchased blood than that from volunteers. A person generous enough to give of himself would not risk concealment of a transmittable disease such as hepatitis, and so cause added suffering to the person requiring this vital material.

However, a person deliberately selling his blood for monetary gain, is not concerned to reveal such information, and puts the onus on the buyer to make the discovery at a later date, and such discovery is often not possible until too late.

We know nothing of the firm or firms advertising for paid donors, or where they in turn sell the blood they buy, but their business obviously comes under the category of commercial blood banking. We can only hope and pray that Canadians will summarily reject such offers, and continue to freely donate blood in respect for their fellow citizens in times of need.

We do not, of course, wish to interfere in any way with the advertising policies of university publications, but we would hope that once knowing the full facts behind ads for paid donors, the staff members might have second thoughts about accepting them, or at least feel inclined to publish the gist of the information given above.

Mrs. C.E.C. Harris
President
Canadian Hemophilia Society

Tapestry recovered

To the editor:

As a friend of some of the students involved, I object to your article on the return of the stolen tapestry. The girls who returned the tapestry did not steal it, yet your article implies they did. If you had researched that article, you would have known about the anonymous telephone call, made by a man, to tell the guards where to find the tapestry. Your article was biased and uninformed.

As a newspaper, you should not print an article or voice an opinion unless you can back it. If you don't have the facts, don't print the article.

What kind of journalism is this? How was this article ever approved of by any editor? I don't think the function of the Daily is to discourage students from helping or getting involved. The least you can do is apologize and print a retraction. In future, if you cannot fully research an article, don't print it.

Anne Montgomery
Arts U1

Ed. note: There was no intended bias, or attempt to imply that the two girls who returned the tapestry had stolen it, in the article mentioned in the above letter. The reporter gave the facts as he found them. The Daily apologizes to the people involved, if it appeared as if the girls had stolen the tapestry.

Downing's come-uppings

To the editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to reply to the well-meaning but misguided attack on the Red and White Revue by Rupert Downing, which appeared in Monday's Daily. The inference is, as it was in the ridiculous "review" of the Montreal Gazette (to which an inference was also made) that the show's faults were due to its supposedly sizeable budget.

First of all, sin of sins, "Nancy Grew" managed to turn a profit, albeit small, and refund its backer, that notorious corporate monolith, the Students' Society of McGill. Downing's argument is that we should not be in it for the money and the reply is, we aren't. The profits, or losses, are passed on (in principal, at any rate) to the student body. Had we lost money it would have been the students' loss, not ours, just as our profit is the students' gain, not ours.

Whether or not we could have made more money had we spent less is moot, since in my estimation, if not in Downing's, the quality of the show would have suffered, and this poor quality would have affected ticket sales. With more money to spend we could conceivably have made even more money for the student treasury. Or we might have incurred a loss. In short this point is debatable.

As for where the money was spent, what salaries were paid went to deserving people, mainly students, who sincerely needed it. The musicians were of course paid union scale, and I would hope that a coal miner sympathizer wouldn't wish anything less for Canadian union men. Publicity, sets, and costumes also cost money and admittedly we spent what we had but, I cannot stress this too strongly, we made it back for the Students' Society.

No where did we "lick the feet of the forces of suppression" unless one includes under this rubric the

today

English Department Film Series:

"8 1/2" (Fellini) for only 25 cents, 4 p.m. F.D.A. "Last Year at Marienbad" 2 p.m. Leacock room 26.

Chinese Engineering Undergraduate Society:

All members please read What's What concerning Chinese Cultural week.

Fencing Club:

Beginners' lessons 6:30 p.m. Currie Gym.

Figure Skating Club:

Second to last lesson of the year. All members try to attend for testing. Also pick up skates from locker.

Students of Objectivism:

Reading of Ayn Rand letter on "The Energy Crisis." Today at 7 p.m. Union-B-26. Everyone welcome and admission is free.

Hillel:

Jack Isenberg at Hillel, 12:15 p.m., to discuss the United Farm Workers' boycott of grapes and lettuce. Isenberg wishes to solicit the help of the Jewish Community in the boycott.

Young Alumni:

Presents "Nautical Night" with Graeme Hayward, an evening on sailing for beginner and expert. All welcome—no charge.

McGill Chapel:

Presents a contemporary Eucharist service at 12 noon in the Chapel, (Birk's Building, 3520 University Street.) Celebrant: Reverend Bart Beglo. Coffee and doughnuts, all welcome—no charge.

Auditions:

For a short new original play by Myron Welik, to be presented at Sandwich Theatre, April 1-2, information 288-4660.

Old McGill:

Full staff meeting, 5 p.m. B-45.

ASUS Film Series:

We proudly present "Willard" Leacock 132, 7 p.m. 50 cents.

Christian Fellowship:

"The Challenge of Religious Studies at McGill" Our guest speakers will be McGill Professor Dr. J. McClelland and Reverend A. Van Seters. Union 457. 1 p.m.

Seminaire Generale:

Aujourd'hui a 16.00 hrs, Salle 525 Edifice Leacock. Prof. Paul Roesch (Université de Lyon) "Les Iles de l'Egee." Illustrée.

what's what

ITALIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

There will be a meeting on Wednesday, March 13th, Union B-27. We will discuss a workplan for Friday's disco. Please attend.

PANEL DISCUSSION

"Advertising—Pornography or Panacea?" Members include 2 ad agency executives, a government official and a marketing professor (SGWU). Moderated by Professor Marianne Lafon (English Communications). Arts 255, Wednesday, March 13th, 1 p.m.

SAVOY SOCIETY



The Savoy Society is proud to present its Tenth Anniversary production; "The Mikado" Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular operetta. The Mikado is the story of the attempts of Nanki-Poo, the son of the Emperor of Japan, to marry Yum-Yum, a Japanese schoolgirl.

This seems simple enough, except for the typical Gilbert and Sullivan complications that arise. Yum-Yum is being forced to marry Ko-Ko, a lowly tailor who is elevated to the most exalted rank in the city, that of Lord High Executioner; while Nanki-Poo is pursued by Katisha, an elderly lady of the court who will stop at nothing to win him.

The Mikado will be presented at Moyse Hall in the Arts Building next Wednesday through Saturday nights, March 20-23. Curtain is at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$1.50 Wednesday and Thursday nights, and \$2.50 Friday and Saturday, and may be obtained at the Union Box office or at the door.

FIGURE SKATING CLUB

Skating ends this week on Thursday. Pick up skates from locker during lessons, after Thursday from W.A.A. office.

UNITED FARM WORKERS' BOYCOTT

Support this non-violent union attempting to establish itself and prevent exploitation by big agribusiness growers: join our picket line against Dominion chain stores, 11 a.m.—3 p.m. at Park and Bernard every Saturday.

HILLEL

Dr. Yavetz, professor of Political Science at Tel Aviv University, and an official Israeli observer at the Geneva Peace Talks will be at Hillel, 3460 Stanley on Wednesday, March 13th, at 12:15 p.m. "Prospects of Peace in the Middle East."

CHINESE

ENGINEERING

UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

We support the M.C.S.S. in holding "The Cultural Week." We urge all Chinese Engineering students to support and participate in this event. Contribute your effort in promoting Chinese culture and friendship between Chinese students and the rest of the student body on campus.

PRE-MED SOCIETY

Presents "Seizure: the Medical Treatment and Social Problems of Epilepsy." It shows with impressive clarity that medical science alone cannot solve the problem of the epileptic, and that a corresponding welfare effort on the part of society is needed. Thursday, March 14th, 1 p.m. Martin Lecture Theatre (6th floor, McIntyre Med. building.)

continued on page 12

LIQUID SMOKE IS COMING

march 15



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WELCOME ALL STUDENTS!

LADIES NIGHT

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Every Tuesday from 4 to 8 p.m.
SPAGHETTI all you can eat for only \$1.00.

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HONDA CITY

what's what

MCGILL CHAPEL

There will be a prayer and preaching service in the McGill Chapel (Birk's Building, 3520 University) Tuesday, March 19th, at 12 noon. Bishop McAdoo from Ireland will be the guest speaker. Refreshments will be served afterwards. All welcome, no charge.

CHINESE

CULTURAL FESTIVAL

Presented by the Chinese Students' Society March 18-29. On March 18th Professor P.C. Hsieh will talk on "Changes in the Chinese Countryside: A Report from Shantung" at 8 p.m. in Union ballroom. March 19th there will be films from China in FDAA at 8 p.m., admission free. A documentary classic by Edgar Snow, "One Quarter of Humanity" will be shown in FDAA at 8 and 10 p.m. on March 20th and Leacock 132 at

9:30 p.m. on March 23rd, admission \$1.50. The Cantonese Debating Tournament preliminaries will start at 2 p.m. on March 23rd and the finals will be March 27th at 8 p.m. March 23rd Cathy Yeh from Peking will speak on "The Revolution in Chinese Education" at 7:30 p.m. in Leacock 26. A panel discussion on "Overseas Chinese in Canada" with the film "Misunderstanding China" at 8 p.m. on March 26th. (Place to be announced.) William Hinton will speak twice, in Leacock 219 at 8 p.m. on March 28th and at SGWU R810 at 8 p.m. on March 29th. Also on March 29th will be a variety show and dance in Moyse Hall, time to be announced.

BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION

Elections on Wednesday, March 13th, for next year's president, vice-president and executive members. Polls open 9 a.m.-4 p.m. in Leacock, Stewart Biology, and McIntyre buildings.

BRITAIN TODAY— NORTH AMERICA TOMORROW

The revolutionary crisis in Britain is North America's future. The Y.S./W.L. meeting on the miners' strike, the economic crisis of British capitalism, etc. Wednesday, March 13th, 1 p.m., Union 123.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPING AREA STUDIES

Workshop No. 16 Friday, March 15, at 12:15 p.m. at the Centre, 3437 Peel Street, 2nd floor lounge. Refreshments will be served. "French Military Conscription in West Africa—its Demographic Implications." Prof. M.J. Echenberg, Department of History, McGill.

BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION

Elections for next year's president, vice-president and executive members. Wednesday, March 13th, polls open Leacock, Stewart Biology and McIntyre buildings. For more information call 392-5765.

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA

Tickets on sale for the English Department's production of "Troilus and Cressida" by Shakespeare, March 13-16 at 8 p.m. and March 16th at 2 p.m. Tickets at Union box office, or at door.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

A panel discussion on education. Speakers include community organizers from Pt. St. Charles, Prof. Lipkin of education, and Julian Sher of MREQ. Sponsored by Mouvement Revolutionnaire des Etudiants du Quebec, Union ballroom 12:30 March 13th.

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURAL EVOLUTION

Discussion on village-sized communities. 2010 Mackay Street, Wednesday, March 13th, 8 p.m.

ASUS FILM SERIES

"Willard," starring Ben, Socrates, and their human sidekick Willard, Tuesday, March 12th, 7 p.m., Leacock 132.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS/WORKERS LEAGUE

Party, Thursday, March 14th, 7:30 p.m. 5327 Park Avenue. Meeting, Wednesday, 1 p.m. on Britain.

COMMUNITY MCGILL

Jewish General Hospital needs five volunteers to work in the radiology department, from 4 to 12 p.m. one night a week. Work is expected to continue through the summer. Also needed is a registered technologist to participate in a research project. For more information, room 416, Union, or call 392-8980.

Volunteers with some knowledge of carpentry or interest in gym activities are required to lead group projects (6-8 boys) at Weredale—a home for juvenile boys. For more information call 392-8980 or come see us in Union room 416.

Swim Director

For Children's country day camp

for info call Green Acres Day Camp
488-9148

CO-ED INTRAMURAL BOWLING

WHEN—Saturday, March 16, 1974, Afternoon

WHERE—Pare Lanes

WHO—Any Full Time McGill Student

HOW—Register at Intramural Office, Room #6 in person—before Thursday, March 14, 1974, 5:00 p.m.

MAXIMUM OF 50 PEOPLE
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

McGill Legal Aid

Rm 412 Union
Phone 392-8952
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Friday 11-1
Closing Friday March 29.

P.G.S.S.

Nominations are called for the following positions on the Board of Directors of PGSS:

PRESIDENT
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VICE-PRESIDENT
INTERNAL AFFAIRS VICE-PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS VICE-PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
SECRETARY

All regular members shall be eligible to be candidates.
All nomination papers must contain the following statement:

"We, the undersigned members of the Post Graduate Students' Society, nominate _____ for the position of _____ [fill in appropriate position]."

Nomination papers for the position of President must be signed by fifty (50) nominators, and nomination papers for the positions of External, Internal, University Affairs Vice-Presidents, Director of Finance and Secretary by twenty-five (25) nominators, with their year, department, school or institute, and be countersigned by the candidate.

Nomination papers must contain: home address and McGill telephone number of the candidate.

All nomination papers must be addressed to the C.R.O. of the Post Graduate Students' Society, 3650 McTavish Street Montreal and must be submitted between March 13, 1974 4:00 p.m. and March 20, 1974 5:00 p.m.

The elections will be held on March 28th and 29th and the polls will be located at the following places.

McLennan Library
Leacock Building
Bronfman Building
F. Dawson Adams Building
Stewart Hall
Thomson House

from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.
from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.
from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.
from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.
from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.
from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The C.R.O. is Aja Musacchio